COTTON CHATS

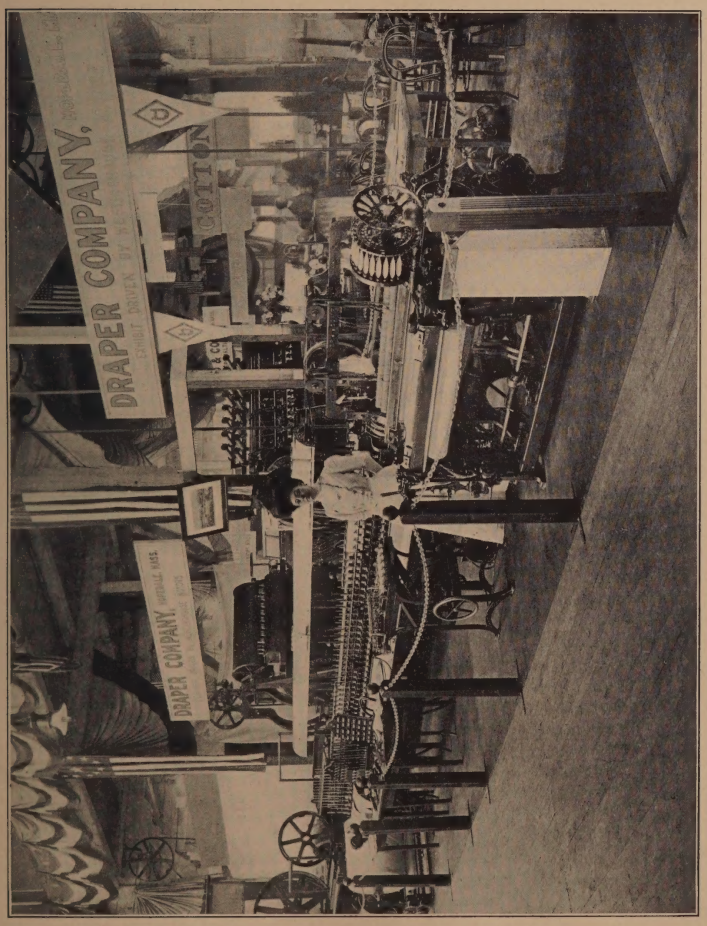
DRAPER COMPANY, HOPEDALE, MASS.

DRAPER COMPANY HOPEDALE MASS.

COTTON CHATS

NO. 80. JUNE, 1909.

OUR EXHIBIT AT MECHANICS FAIR BUILDING, BOSTON, APRIL 26 to MAY 1, '09.



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THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers was held at Mechanics Fair Building, Boston, Mass., April 28 and 29. During this week the Textile Exhibitors' Association conducted an exhibition of textile machinery and allied products, and although the first to be held under this administration and without the feature of prizes to be awarded, there were liberal entries and crowds of people attended. During the sessions of the manufacturers' association there were more mill men on the machinery floor than in the assembly hall and a large proportion of the visitors on Friday and Saturday were mill representatives.

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OUR EXHIBIT,

Of which we show an illustration on first page, attracted much attention. The Northrop loom was in operation on very fine goods woven from 80^{s} warp and 120^{s} cop filling with "feeler" attachment for matching the pick. This loom represented what is being done commercially on a large scale at the Whitman Mills, New Bedford, Mass., and the Burgess Mills, Pawtucket, R. I. Many of our visitors had never seen a Northrop loom running on such fine goods before and with cop filling. A practical demonstration is the best possible answer to the doubts raised by skeptics.

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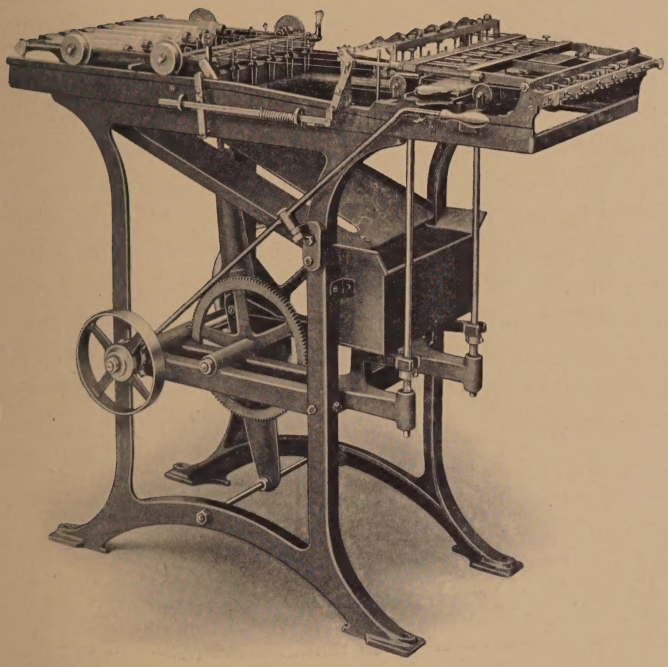
THE MOSCROP SINGLE THREAD YARN TESTING MACHINE



Was in almost continuous operation and was one of the few absolutely new devices in the hall. In our April "Cotton Chats" sent out a few days before the exhibition, we gave a general invitation to all interested to bring samples of yarn to be tested. The fact that not one sample was presented for test raises a question. Were all parties waiting modestly to see the **imperfections** in samples **made by some one else?**

The single thread test is the only true test of the evenness of yarns. The important fact to be demonstrated is the number of weak places in a given length of yarn. This can not be done by the old lea test.

In Great Britain, where this machine originated, Messrs. J. & P. Coats, Ltd., ordered **20 machines** after testing one machine thoroughly.

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OUR I MODEL BELT SPOOLER

With separate travelling belts on opposite sides, our warpers for very fine and very coarse yarns, improved balling machine, etc., all received favorable attention. We took orders for several sample lots of the Duckworth Traveler Magazines.

We think it a fair conclusion that an occasional exhibition where a large number of people interested can see the latest and best mechanical devices in practical operation is of great advantage to all concerned.

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LOOM REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The large shipments of loom repairs from our Southern Supply Department, Atlanta, Ga., indicates that this is a great convenience to our Southern customers. We also carry at our works in Hopedale a very large stock of finished repairs and aim to give equally good service from either point. On loom supplies, such as bobbins and shuttles, we know the requirements of the mills better than any outside parties, and purchasers of these goods from our company can rest assured they will receive the best that can be furnished, both in quality and design, and with the attendant advantages incident to buying of a company interested in the success of the looms in which the goods are used.

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DRAPER COMPANY HOPEDALE MASS.

COTTON CHATS

NO. 81. JULY, 1909.

THE TARIFF IS SETTLED

For another term of years; or if not, it will be soon after this copy of Cotton Chats reaches our readers. Anticipating the era of prosperity that is the partner of stable business conditions, there are at the present time new mills, and additions to old mills, in process, or in the hands of mill engineers, representing millions of added capital to the cotton manufacturing industry. The makers of cotton machinery are all busy; most of them have their entire output promised for the balance of the calendar year, and with a good quantity of orders to welcome the new year in 1910.

In these days of close competition, it is of vital importance that the best of everything in labor-saving machinery is used in materials, workmanship and design.

On Spinning Frames, while we do not manufacture new frames, we have for years been the pioneers in handling improvements which have revolutionized the art of cotton spinning and saved millions of dollars to the country.

All makers of spinning frames are prepared to furnish these improvements if specified by their customers. In ordering do not fail to include the following:

CENTRIFUGAL CLUTCH SPINDLES.
Hold bobbins at uniform level.

MIRROR RINGS.
New rings start as well as old.

SPEAKMAN LEVER SCREWS.
Most convenient in adjustment.

RHOADES-CHANDLER SEPARATORS.
Enable use of larger rings and longer traverse.

SHAW AND FLINN LIFTING ROD CLEANERS.
Prevent wear and sticking of rods.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES.

They are never "just as good."

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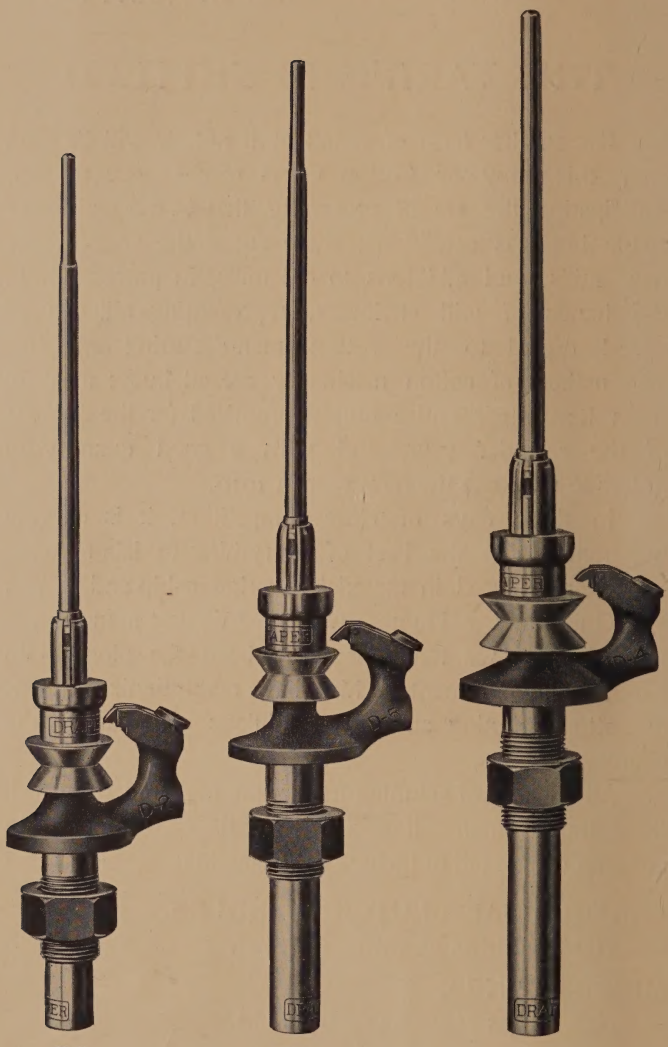
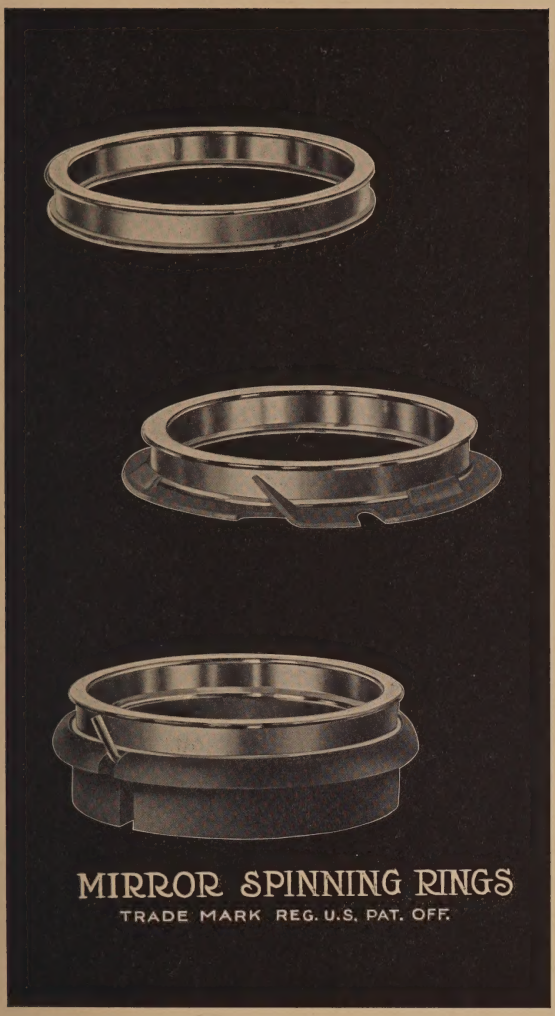


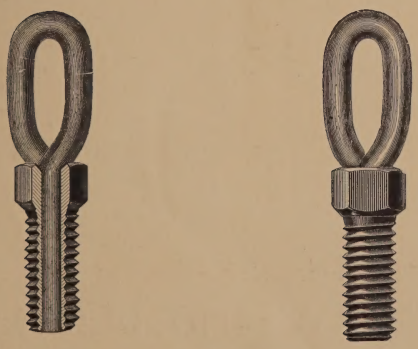
D2 D5 D4

DRAPER SPINDLES

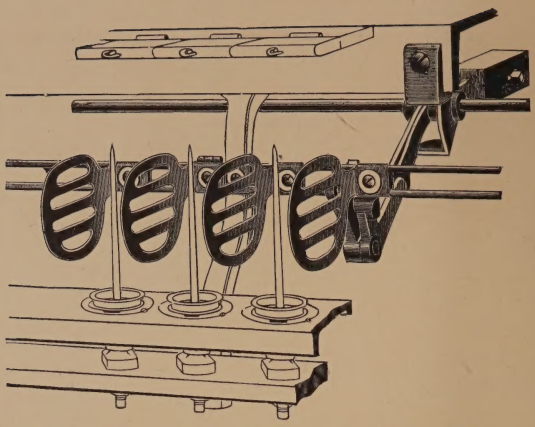
WITH

CENTRIFUGAL CLUTCH.

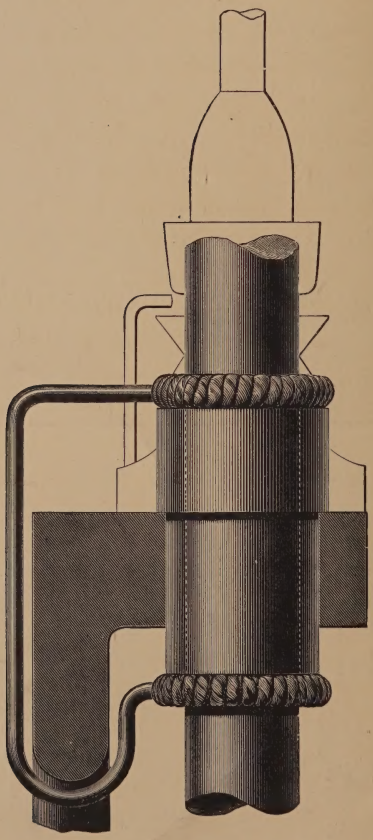




SPEAKMAN LEVER SCREWS.



RHOADES-CHANDLER
SEPARATORS.



SHAW AND FLINN
LIFTING ROD CLEANERS

DRAPER COMPANY HOPEDALE MASS.

COTTON CHATS

NO. 82, AUGUST, 1909.

LEST WE FORGET.

Two years ago, just before the panic there was a general shortage of help, whether skilled or otherwise, in cotton mills throughout the entire country. Thousands of looms were standing idle from this cause. Today, with the gradual improvement in business, there is but a small per cent. of unemployed labor available. By the time the great number of new mills and the enlargements of present mills are ready, there will again be serious trouble in obtaining the thousands of additional cotton mill operatives required. Under such conditions, machines that require the least training of help are of great advantage independent of other considerations.

That there is a gradual evolution in this direction is shown by watching the operatives as they enter or leave the large cotton mills in the north. In the cotton manufacturing cities many of the operatives can speak but little if any English. Recent inspection of a set of notices at a certain mill showed five languages to be necessary to convey the desired information; viz. English, French, Greek, Polish and Portuguese. Northrop looms can be run more easily by freshly arrived immigrants or inexperienced help than other looms which depend entirely upon individual skill for the best results. Such skill can only be acquired by long training, while with Northrop looms, green help with average intelligence will in a very short time, compete successfully with old weavers.

In this connection the following extracts from address delivered before the Southern Textile Association by Mr. Arthur M. Hamilton, superintendent of the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and formerly connected with a prominent mill in Fall River, Mass., will be of interest.

AUTOMATIC

VS.

PLAIN LOOMS.

When in the early nineties the Draper Company was ready to place the Northrop loom on the market, Northern Manufacturers were skeptical as to its practical value as a weaving machine and labor saver, and would not consider putting them in at that time. There was also a question as to whether the loom would ever be suitable for weaving anything except common prints and coarse sheetings. For this reason their adoption by a few mills in this state (namely), Tucapau, Lockhart, Gaffney, Whitney, Spartan and Pelzer, the pioneer mills, did not cause much comment by Northern Manufacturers.

But, though the Southern manufacturers did not at that time realize it, they were setting the pace that their Northern friends must eventually follow, if they were to manufacture in competition with the mills of the South. Further than this, those mills that first adopted the Northrop loom had in its adoption unconsciously taken the first step towards solving the great problem of scarcity of labor.

I presume there are few if any present tonight who are not aware of what the Northrop loom has done along this line.

The changes that have been made in the loom since its introduction in the South have so perfected it that there are few if any classes of work today that cannot be woven successfully on the Northrop loom.

I find they are at this time weaving in the Southern and in the Northern States, in addition to prints and broad sheetings, denims, draperies, duck, camlets, drills, sateens, diapers, velvets, curtain scrims, corduroy, damasks, tubings, bags, pillow cases, napkins, chambrays, domets, canton flannel, India linens, organdies, victoria lawns and goods ranging as high as 20 yards per pound.

In every mill where the Northrop loom is used **the average looms per weaver is more than twice the number of common looms,** previously run per weaver, while **in some cases it is three times the number.** It is needless to say that the **cost of weaving has been**

proportionally **lowered** while **weavers on the Northrop loom are earning more money today than they earned on common looms,** and it can be safely said they are not working as hard, due to the fact that the preparation of the yarn is better.

It does not require any greater skill to keep the Northrop loom in good repair than any other loom on the market, while **the duties of the weaver are less;** and it has been proven that it does not require anything like the same length of time for green hands to learn to weave on Northrop looms that it does to learn to run the common loom, while the opportunity to make second quality cloth is practically eliminated.

I sincerely regret that I did not have an opportunity many years ago to learn the value of the Northrop loom; and it seems strange that in order to learn its full merits I was obliged to come practically to the village where the first demonstration was made.

Standing here tonight within almost a stone's throw of the little village surrounded by cotton fields where the value of the Northrop loom was first demonstrated, I would ask you if you do not feel some pride in the fact that here the first link was made in the chain that is fast reaching around the world. The South is leading in demonstration and the world follows. I will also ask if you are aware that here at our very door, **prints and sheetings** have been **made at a lower cost than anywhere else in the world?**

This was accomplished **by the use of the Northrop looms,** which were **run by weavers, many of whom had never seen a loom before running the Northrop loom.**

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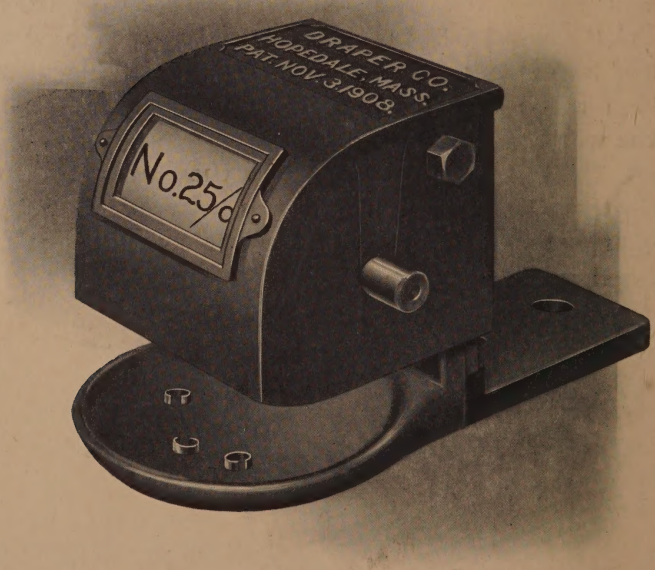
"If your fingers are all thumbs,

why try to sort your travelers by hand?



Let Duckworth's Traveler Magazine do the work!"

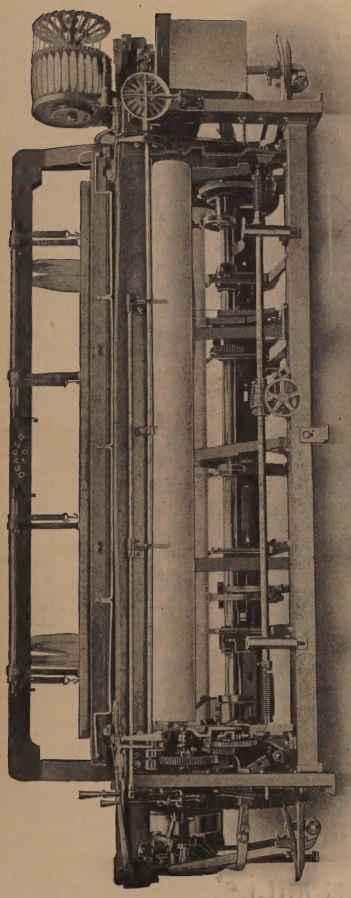
The **above suggestion** in our April Cotton Chats **has been adopted by 269 mills.**

It is equally good today.

DRAPER COMPANY HOPEDALE MASS.

COTTON CHATS

NO. 83. SEPTEMBER, 1909.



L MODEL NORTHROP LOOM FOR BROAD SHEETINGS.

In our Cotton Chats of July, 1908, we called attention to our L Model broad sheeting loom which we illustrate on front page. We have had most remarkable success in introducing and starting this loom. We had delivered up to July 1, 1908 about 1850 of this model in widths from 66 to 110 inches. Since that time we have made shipments to or have on our books unfilled orders from the following mills:

PEPPERELL MFG. CO.,
Pepperell and Laconia Divisions,
Biddeford, Maine.

ANDROSCOGGIN MILLS,
Lewiston, Maine.

LOCKWOOD COMPANY,
Waterville, Maine.

NAUMKEAG STEAM COTTON COMPANY,
Salem, Mass.

DWIGHT MFG. COMPANY,
Chicopee, Mass.

WAMSUTTA MILLS,
New Bedford, Mass.

UTICA STEAM AND MOHAWK VALLEY COTTON MILLS,
Utica, N. Y.

DAN RIVER COTTON MILLS,
Danville, Va.

ERWIN COTTON MILLS,
West Durham, N. C.

ARAGON MILLS,
Aragon, Ga.

These orders and shipments now aggregate over 6000 looms, most of which are **replacing common looms** of various makes **which are being consigned to the foundry cupola.**

When all are delivered a large proportion of the wide sheetings of this country will be woven on Northrop looms. Mills thus equipped can produce **better goods** at **less weaving cost,** and the **weavers** at the same time can **make the same or increased pay under improved conditions.**

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LOOM REPAIRS.

With our Southern Supply Department in Atlanta, Georgia, carrying a stock of about **300 to 400 tons** of **finished loom repairs,** and with a **still larger stock** in our works **at Hopedale,** we are prepared to give better service than ever before.

Customers purchasing such supplies of us avoid the troubles incident to misfits, hard castings and bad results in the weaving.

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IMPORTANT PATENT LITIGATION.

Suits have been begun in the United States Circuit Court for Massachusetts by this company against The Stafford Company on patents to G. O. Draper, No. 527,014, and 596,487, alleging infringement by the feeler mechanism in the Stafford looms. Counsel have been instructed to prosecute these suits vigorously, in order to obtain injunctions against further infringement.

We understand that suit has also been begun against The Stafford Company in the same court by the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works on Smith patent, No. 692,935, complaining of infringement by the Stafford feeler loom.

Hopedale, October 12, 1909.

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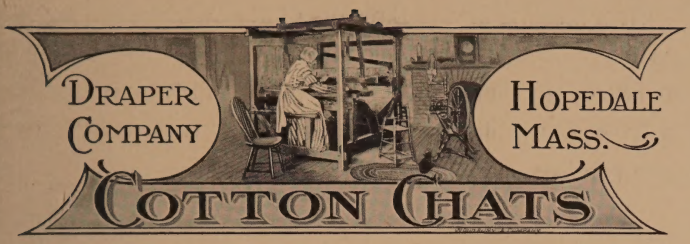
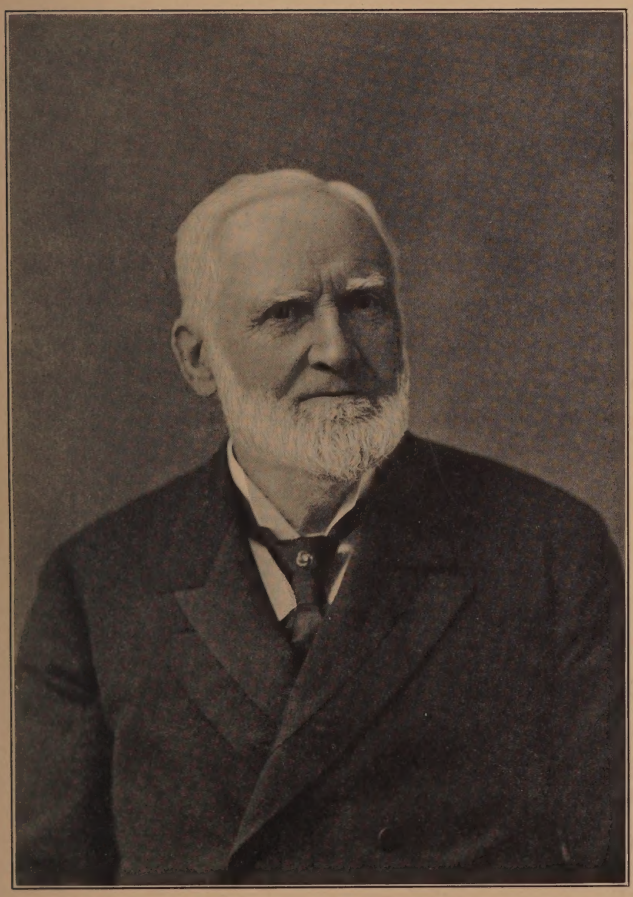


NO. 84. OCTOBER, 1909.



JOSEPH B. BANCROFT.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Draper Company, held November first, the following report was made by the committee appointed October twenty-fifth and said report was unanimously accepted and vote passed as recommended:

Joseph B. Bancroft, our President and loved fellow member, died Monday morning last.

Your committee appointed to prepare a fitting record of his service, presents its report.

Before the formation of the Draper Company, Joseph B. Bancroft was intimately associated with the other founders of the business taken over, and was an honored and trusted associate.

On the formation of the Company he was elected a Director and Vice President, which office he held continuously for some years, when he was elected President of the Company which position he held when he died.

He was a wise counselor, an able, fearless and loyal friend and an efficient administrator; and his associates feel deeply their loss.

We move that the above testimonial to his worth be inscribed on the records of the company, and that copies be sent to his family and to the local press.

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Joseph B. Bancroft was born in Uxbridge, Mass., Oct. 3, 1821. He married Sylvia W. Thwing, Sept. 11, 1844, and moved to Hopedale in 1847, where he joined the Hopedale Community, which was founded by Rev. Adin Ballou in 1842. In 1856, when the community gave up its manufacturing interests, Mr. Bancroft formed a partnership with Eben D. and George Draper, under the name of Hopedale Machine Company, to build improvements in cotton machinery which were handled by the firm of E. D. & G. Draper. The business was incorporated in 1866,

under the name of Hopedale Machine Company, with Mr. Bancroft as superintendent and one of the directors. When this company was consolidated with other allied Hopedale interests in 1896, as the Draper Company, Mr. Bancroft was elected a director and vice president; in 1907 he was chosen President. He had for many years had charge of the tenements of the company, and took great interest in the improvements that had been made in the appearance of the yards and premises during his administration.

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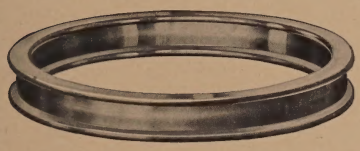

MIRROR SPINNING RINGS.

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

We publish, by permission, the following extract from an unsolicited letter from Mr. C. D. Robinson, agent of Crompton Co., Crompton, R. I.:

"It may be of interest to you to know that we have received the rings for our new frames. I have put on several sides on our old frames. They have been running three or four days and I find that they start equally as well in regard to travelers coming off and ends breaking as the sample No. 1 flange two inch rings that you sent some weeks ago."

"I have tried them with both No. 1 and No. 2 flange travelers, and what I think today is, that 'most any old traveler' will run on the No. 1 flange ring."

"It is very pleasing to us to have these rings start so well, because it means a great deal to us in starting our new frames."

"Our opinion is today that we can run 1000 turns faster on the spindles with No. 1 flange ring, and run better, while the rings are new, than we can with 1000 less turns with the No. 2 flange ring."

THE NINTH ANNUAL FIELD DAY

Of our employees was held August 14th. We illustrate one each of land and water events. Over 3000 people attended and the affair was pronounced a success in every way. The management was entirely in the hands of a committee of employees and the only direct connection of our company was in closing the works for the day and in contributing towards the prizes.